PRICES OF SULS REPTIONS: Single copies, \$2.50 per year ADDRESS FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Jr.,

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

The NEW NAMONAL ERA does not hold itself res views expressed by correspondents. Well writt soming communications will be gladly received.

#### [For the New National Era.] John Jay.

BY WM. E. MATTHEWS.

An ancient historian tells us that the forests of the Pyrenean mountains being set on fire and the heat penetrating the soil, a fine stream of silver gushed forth from the earth's bosom, revealing for the first time the hidden treasures of those mines afterwards so celebrated, and which have given so much of wealth to the people of the earth. So the fiery upheaval of the American Revolution, brought to the surface the most extraordinary galaxy of minds that our land has ever witnessed.

The country was in the throes of a struggle which was to decide whether this Western world was to become the heritage of monarchy. or the first born child of true Republicanism. Intellectual ability and statesmanship of the highest order were required, when uprose in all sections men of great and comprehensive ability; men who seemed to have been specially moulded and trained by Providence for the great events he had in store. So it seems everthat the great law of compensation fulfills itself. Moral cuthusiasm and high intellectual gif s are developed in splendid and copious pro fusion, in almost exact proportion to a nation's sore trial and severe need. Orators, statesmen, and political thinkers of the foremost rank of excellence, appeared one after another upon the stage of the great drama which was to be enacted. Patrick Henry, William Henry Lee, William Pinckney, and John Randolph, of Rosnoke, led off the Southern wing of Freedom's young host; while in the North the patriotic flame was fed and fanned by the magic eloquence of such peerless spirits as James Ocis, Sannel Adams, John Adams, Josiah ye behold the monument to the memory of Quarty Tamilton, and John Jay The wethe men of might who at Leangton, can ed you" o the glory and extent of the Republic, the firing of " aut so . heard eround the These are the man, who set affort is lovely and of good report! our glorious old Shipe State, which ever since has been riding the high sea of progress and

Rand and round the world she has gone-her flag no le er cooping with the guilt of its shame, oh, no! but now with every stripe purified 'y Freedon - light, and each star shining like the which he gover Bathle hem, she rides the gle se, the hope of the world. "Sail on! sail on! Thou . sip of State, Sail on. ch! Union streng and great. Humanity with all its fears, With all its hope of future years, Is hanging breathless on thy fate!

Is hanging breathless on thy fate! In spite of rocks and tempest's roar, In spite of false lights on the shore Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our Our faith triumphant o'er our fears, Are all with thee—are all with thee!"

After this mention of the distinguished array of geniuses who took an important part in the events which necessitated our revolution, the remaining portion of our column shall be devoted to the life and services of John Jay, states-

woted to the life and services of John Jay, states man, jurist, diplomat, and first Chief Justice of the United States.

John Jay was born in New York, December 12th, 1745. He graduated from Columbia College, (N. Y.,) in 1764. Two weeks after his graduation he commenced the study of law in the office of a well known lawyer of the conget to be distinctly heard in every next of his graduation he commenced the study of law in the office of a well known lawyer of the time, Benjamin Kissam, Esq. Lindley Murray, the well-known grammarian, was a fellow student with him. Mr. Jay, was a painstaking, conscientious student, and was not long in mastering the logic and intricacies of the law Fouryears later, he was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with Robert R. Livings. ton, afterwards chancellor of New York. A few years after, while in the full tide of practice as a popular and successful advocate, the revolutionary movements in this country against the aggressions of the British crown brought him prominently into the field of polities; and here it is that his extraordinary qualities of mind shown out most resplendently. In lofty disinterestedness, unyielding integrity and disinterestedness, unyielding integrity and calm, sound judgment, no one of the great men of the revolution approached him. Profound knowledge of the law, great strength of character, and a patriotism of the most exalted and ardent kind, qualified him for any position in the gift of the country.

For twenty seven years he was unremittingly engaged in the public service. "Indeed," says litidreth, "in point of revolutionary service, only Washington stood upon higher ground, lenaing them at church and in the Sunday-school, lenaing them at church and in the Sunday-school, lenaing them at earnest moral disinterestedness, unyielding integrity and

only Washington stood upon higher ground, nor could any one except the Vice President, (John Adams, ) pretend to stand upon the same level." Few men have filled with such distinguished ability so many positions of honor and trust. Governor of his native State, first Chief Justice of the United States, Ambassador to England, member of Congress, President of the Senate, besides acting as commissioner to represent the government in several important treaties, and all this without the slightest self obtrusions. His whole life was a noble illustration of the good old rule -- now, alas ! almost obsolete, that "the office should seek the man, and not the man the office." The honors coaferred apon him were but a spontaneous toute we were add. The children were clean to had be and worse. to as ab and worth.

The purity of h prive a character was uni well. urity of hearing to character was unit with a character was unit with he can be a single day.

seventh of March spec , n defence of the of a bold, bad man, whose accident had bly on the right road—that of education—to a a both, that man, whom accident had bly on the rig

out full knowled of the duties of responsibilities of their new on under the law. When the experiment of universal suffrage was he was as much honored and acore

treed and loved at the end of his public caintroduce. k print tall well the alarming
amount of igno asce after v wielding this tremovement of igno asce after v wielding this treat the very moment of is retiring to the water of retired life he was nominated by the Presi and our safety, and mowing the manner and dent and comfirmed by the Secate, to his forcer favorite position—Chief Justice of the United States—which he polityly, but firmly declined. He had served his country, not for the glory and power which come from office, but in simple obedience to his idea of the fealty a sitizen owes the State.

[C. what ends it was any brought about, we, with many others of as good and patriotic men as the nation know, doubted the propriety of it and feared the result. We are glad after a full trial of this hazardous experiment to say, as we do cheerfully and frankly, that our fears have not been realized, and it this race goes on as it has begun and is now doing, the brightest expectations of its friends will be realized.

"We have nothing to recreting the control of the propriety of its many others of as good and patriotic men as the nation know, doubted the propriety of its many others of as good and patriotic men as the nation know, doubted the propriety of its many others of as good and patriotic men as the nation know, doubted the propriety of its many others of as good and patriotic men as the nation know, doubted the propriety of its and feared the result. We are glad after a full trial of this hazardous experiment to say, as we do cheerfully and frankly, that our fears have not been realized.

In 1800, in the full possession of his facu'ties, and at the age of 56, Mr. Jay, determined to renounce public employment, and spend the remainder of his days in the retirement of his country seat-Bedford, fifty miles from New York-and here the ripened and mellowed days of his life were passed in devotion to study. mostly of a theological nature, and to works of practical benevolence. His religion was fervent, cheerful, and unostentations. Through life be continued a member of the Spiscopal church. He took an active interest in the religious movements of the day, and was president of several religious societies, including the Amer ican Bible Society, of which he was one of the

# NEW NATIONAL ERA

VOL. III.-NO. 4.}

first is moral greatness—that sublime energy

by which the soul smitten with the love for vir-

ideal, and dares to be himself, sconts all mean-

ness and defies all peril; hearing in his own

onscience, not the threatenings and thunders

of the crowd, but rather the still small voice of

truth and duty. This power John Jay pos

sessed to an eminent degree; this made him

strong to withstand all the powers of the uni-

verse, which would sever his sympathy and help

from the cause of freedom, religion, and all true

progress. On the whole, his life was a beauti-

ful example of the christian, lawyer, and states-

man, and a sharp and emphatic refutation of

that hollow and vulgar opinion, now so preva-

lent, that a lawyer must of necessity be a knave.

John Jay died calmly and peacefully at his home, in 1827, in the 82d year of his age; and

with him, passed from earth one of the purest

and rarest spirits that our country has seen

Nor did his name die with him; for the

righteous shall be blessed to the third and

fourth generations." William Jay, his son,

in times less pregnant with great events. He

was a jurist of high order, and a philanthropist

of the best and broadest type, a Sabbath school

worker, a temperance reformer, an abolitionist;

and, like his father. President of the American

Bible Society. While the son of William,

John Jay, is the distinguished gentleman who so

ably represents this Government at the court

In the great Cathedral of St. Paul's, in Lon

don, may be seen a tablet in honor of Christo-

magnificent structure, upon which is the in-

scription in Latin : " Reader, dost thou seek his

nonument? Look around you." And so, would

ohn . , and the early fathers, " look around

... to its upward and onward march in all that

Letter from Indiana.

Thinking at probably a letter from this

"The colored school exhibition last night was

in every respect a success. The hall was more than two thirds full, notwithstanding the severe

enough to be distinctly heard in every part of

I send you that verbatim from the paper

the Democratic paper, to-wit :

I will give you only a sketch of what was it

"The dark cloud with a silver lining."

expectations of its friends will be realized.

"We have nothing to regret in our course for we believed we were right, but time and

What is sent from each paper is taken word for word from the paper. This being a town

"A very notable event in the history of educa

" \* pison, 180., Jan. 1st, 1872.

Howard University, Jan. 30th, 1872.

To C. Editor of the New National Era:

newspaper of this city:

pher Wren, the architect and builder of that

of Vienna

It has been well said, that there are various in a Democratic State and entirely under Demo orders of greatness; but unquestionably, the eratic rule, causes, I think, that these extracts

should be noticed at headquarters. There are several subscribers here for the NEW NATIONAL ERA, and I am trying to form

ne-for high achievement-binds itself as with hooks of steel, for life and for death, to truth a club for some new ones. You may, if you doubt the genuineness of Rights Bill, is watched with no ordinary interest and to duty. A man who works on, and hopes on, not turned aside either to the right or to those extracts, sign my name in full at the foot and anxiety by our people in this State, as

the left by the glitter of show, or the pomp of of them. parade, but one who without asking, "what The exhibition was held on the night of Dewill the people say?" dares to live up to his cember 20th, 1871.

Yours, very respectfully, WILLIAM T. PEYTON.

# Letter from Texas.

CRESSWELL, TEXAS, January 15, 1872. To the Editor of the New National Era: I have sufficiently set forth in former com-

them in ignorance.

was scarcely less distinguished, though living

acquire property. ty and power, or else there will be a general demoralization. The colored people have been

WM. V. TWNSTALL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 23, 1872.

best opera singers.
"At the close of the performance our tonsorial To the Editor of the New National Era: elsewhere? lending them an example of an earnest moral life. Twice his present salary would be small for the work he does and the benefit the public

of this. Mr. Trumbull's unconstitutional points we the disabilities of such men as Davis and shall not anticipate, save remarking that we Toombs inexpedient and calculated to jeepar. State and city influence. Col. McClure, his expect they will meet the fate of the unconsti- dize the political interest of the country in the totional points, which the Democratic party future. raised against the 15th amendment, against the The gentleman, in his address, also took re-election, although he is naturally enough

tion and advancement took place at Odd Fellows Hall last night. It was the first exhibition of the scholars of a colored free school ever held the scholars of a colored free school ever neurin this city. Much anxiety was manifested in the exhibition by their own people, and considerable curiosity by those of a different race. Candor compels us to say that this exhibit in equalled any primary school exhibition were readed. The children were cleanly annihilate the negro. what ends it as long brought about, we, theatre, forms like opinions of the drama, or sage on a steamboat, it's "Show this boy a for we believed we were right, but time and a test of the experiment proves our stand-point to have been the wrong one, and our views to have been erroneous or exaggerated. Freedom and suffrage—the first always meeting our approval, the latter not—are now recognized facts, and our tongue or our pen will be the last to attack either, so long as these people realize, as they seem to now, the importance of their position. 'The teacher of this school, Mr. Wm. T Peyton, an intelligent colored man, has evidently taken great pains with his school, and deserves great praise, especially for the manner in which he arranged his programme, making his pieces short, witty, and instructive."

of each beware. Fiat justitia ruat coslum

Civil Rights.

DEKALE, KEMPER Co., Miss., January 23, 1872. To the Editor of the New National Era:

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1872.

measures that has presented itself to the minds of the American people in advocacy of the privileges for all. Whether the friends of the bill will be fortunate enough to secure its passage, future events will determine. We had full hopes of assurance for its speedy passage until recent developments in the action of certain Southern Republicans pertrayed otherwise. nunications the pressing demand for teachers | Since the introduction of the bill into the munications the pressing demand for teachers | Since the introduction of the annesty bill now before for colored children in Texas. The whites here | Senate, there has been many discussions as to | ner's bill, was a grand success. The hall was | man, even if we are personally opposed to | Congress, few, as yet, have expressed them. take no interest in the elevation of the colored the expediency of its passage both pro and con. people. In fact, it is the programme of the The main feature of objection to its present 'chivalry" to apply an educational test to passage by Southern Republican Senators apvoters, as soon as power falls again into their pears to be on account of its being offered in hands, and it is their desire, therefore, to keep the form of an amendment to the bill providing for general amnesty, is shown from the remarks I have also urged, through your columns, the of Senator Alcorn of this State, while the propriety of colored immigrants coming South, amendment and the original bill were under instead of going West. It was through the in- discussion. I will quote a few extracts from strumentality of the colored people that loyal his speech on that occasion to expose the im-State governments were re established in the becility of his principles and to prove by facts rebel States, and they are the pillars upon indisputable, notwithstanding his assertions to which those governments now rest. In some the contrary, that the colored people of this of these States these governments are upon a State are just as much deprived of the privipivot, and if the fractional colored population leges specified in the amendment as anywhere of the North and West would come to such else. The first part of his speech that I shall States, Ku-Kluxers will disappear. The cel- notice is where he says, "We have just such ored people can have no State or national importance in any of the Northern or Western content to have." It is true that we have very States. They will never be able to secure good laws in this State. But I would take beneficent legislation in their own behalf there, occasion to remind the honorable gontlemanand the natural, congenial, and independent if he has forgotten it-of the many instances home for the race is in the Southern States. | that were brought to his notice during the time And when they are strong, they will more or that he occupied the Gubernatorial seat in this less influence legislation, enjoy educational im State, where colored men were forced to bear ing. His voice and pen, and active labors dis munities, social and religious privileges, and the grievances specified in the amendment, and pelled the illusion, while the rebellion lasted, yet powerless to redress them one instance, In addition to what I have heretofore sug- in particular, where Hon. R. Gleed, State Sengested upon these two topies. I assert that it is ator from Lowndes county, met at the depot of times reason on such intricate subjects as in all important that we should have lawyers and Columbus by an armed mob for the purpose ternational law, national obligations, and govdoctors who can and will sympathize with sol. of preventing him from enjoying the privilege ernmental responsibility. A Senate reversed ored clients and patients. The lawyers and he had paid for-that of riding in a first-class its decision at the bidding of its intellectual doctors of the South all belong to that class car, and which, no doubt, would have resulted who neither want the colored people to be edu- in personal injury to himself if it had not denied almost universally, what six months cated or hold property, since it is not only been for the timely interference of one of the ago with her Alabama Commission she gladly intended to make a literary qualification for directors of the road. Another one, that ocvoters, but also a property qualification, and by ke ping the colored people both ignorant about a year ago, where a colored man had liament, was almost the only statesman who and poor, they will again be, if not physically, gained access to that portion of the building said that Sumner was right. So do fanatics town rould be very acceptable, I send the foll at least politically, their slaves. The great where the popular audience was seated, and, like Garrison, Phillips, and Sumner err! For wing from the Madison Courter a Republican schools of the North are constantly turning out upon it being discovered that a colored man the latter, one would wish to weave a suitable professional men of color, who could find fields was occupying a seat upon a level with the garland. It cannot be done. The nearest apof usefulness as well as of profit all over the whites, his expulsion was immediately descent. But above all things, each Southern manded, and the then mayor of the city Burke upon Fox—"I should leave him to his State needs now at least one hundred clergy was the first one to rise to carry out the own noble sentiments, if the unworthy and state needs now at least one hundred clergy men, who will make homes among the colored people, and preach, and visit, and mingle with the methat could have been given. We do not hesitate to say it was the most entertaining school exhibition ever given in this city, and was a credit to teachers, scholars, and the colored people, for they all took an interest in trying to make it a success. Prompted by a worthy ambition, the parents made every effort to have the children tastefully and beautifully dressed. And some of the former folks must have even gone beyond their means. The permen, who will make homes among the colored proposition, which nearly resulted in a liliberal language with which he has been people, and preach, and visit, and mingle with riot; and I hope the honorable gentleman treated, beyond all example of parliamentary preacher is cold, and stiff, and dictatorial, and colored members of the Legislature and not so much in justice to him as to my own has the air and manner of the Pharisce, who the citizens of Jackson went to him with a feelings. I must say, then, that it will be a said: "I thank God I am not as other men;" petition next day, requesting the removal of distinction honorable to the age, that the reseven as these "poor niggers." The moral said Mayor and how he refused to recognize cue of the greatest number of the human race, "Give us the removal of our disabilities (which | the greatest tyranny that was ever experienced. is certainly a matter of new information to me, as I have always been laboring under the im- equal to the task; that it has fallen to one who wholly destitute of such means since the war, pression that the honorable gentleman had had has the enlargement to comprehend, the spirit and they were nothing to brag of before, but his disabilities removed long since) and I will to undertake, and the eloquence to support so were better than now. Carpenters, cabinet go with him who goes farthest, to demand of great a measure of hazardous benevolence." makers, wheelrights, and blacksmiths are in the Southern people obedience to the law. great demand all over the South. I am more Down, then, with the Ku-Klux, and I will go interested in Texas, but the same facts apply with you in all that is necessary to enforce the law. interested in Texas, but the same facts apply with you in all that is necessary to enforce that demand." Certainly the gentleman does whom he has never seen. This is the road that not mean to convey the idea that he has been all heroes have trod before him. He is traconniving at the wholesale slaughter of inno. duced and abused for his supposed motives. The Assallants of the Civil Rights cent loyal colored men in the South for the last He will remember that obloquy is a necessary five years, and that this system of brutality and impediment in the composition of all true disobedience to the laws of the land will con- glory." tinue to meet his approval, until general am- doing indeed a great good, such as rarely nesty is extended to those who have caused the falls to the lot, and almost as easily coincide It is nothing strange that the Senator from land to be drenched with the blood of the brave with the desires of any man. Let him use his Georgia should oppose this bill. One might as and the true; to those who have caused a ve- time. Let him give reins to this benevolence. well expect holy water from the banks of Lethe cant place around the hearthstone of many a He is now on a great eminence, where the eyes as a good word for the negro from Georgia. home; to those who have deprived thousands of mankind are turned to him. He may live thousands though the state, which is shortly to be am of now dependent wives and children of that nestied, conducted itself towards the negro, and strong arm of support which a husband and towards government. It has oppressed the father can only give; to those who have been day." But the whole peroration of this adminegro; it has defied the laws of the govern- guilty of crimes in the last half decade that rable speech seems as if it were written espement. Does Mr. Hill mean us to swallow the would cause a cannibal to blush and put a cially for our honored champion. assertion that but one of two hundred negroes heathen to shame; to those who have erected Our city is stirred to the core by the ap is able to pay his bill in a first-class hotel or a saturnalia of bloodshed that the demons proaching election of a State Senator in the Cannot Justice Semmes and Mr. themselves in hell would delight to revel in ; to Fourth District. The election is particularly Beleher do this? Here are two. What a poor those who have forfeited their rights, yea their important because there is a tie at present in argument! It is not dignified by logic, truth, lives, by the great crime of treason. I hope the Senate. The regular nominee, Col. Gray, or justice. The intelligent portion of the that it will not be inferred from this that I am is a genial and able man, but unfortunately in Senate has always treated such arguments un opposed to the question of amnesty. But the much abused building commission, and heeded as the wind which moves around them, while I am in favor of any measure that will received his nomination in an unusually squally and we are therefore prompted to say no more place all classes of citizens upon an equal foot convention, even for Philadelphia. He be ing before the law, I do regard the removal of

> suspension of the Habeas Corpus in South Car- occasion to say, "that, in my State, all men quiet on that subject now; an able speaker, olina, and everything else which does not empty stand on a footing of equality before the law an indefatigable worker, and has the Pennsylinto their laps power to destroy the Union and in all the public departments of Mississippi, vania railroad influence and the citizen's in the Executive mansion, in all the assem- reform movement at his back. In addition, he Mr. Morton, we know, is a man of sterling blages of public men; I have not seen in two will poll a large Democratic vote since the worth, a lover of justice to all men, and the years time the colored man excluded from any Democrats have made no nomination. If To the Editor of the New National Era: indefatigable supporter of the Government; place. He goes upon the cars, he goes to the elected, (and the chances are certainly much yet we think his amendment to the Civil Rights | festive board, if you please, upon public occa- in his favor at present,) it will be cited as a space, but I hope you will find my communiteries are to be excluded from the amendment, only partial instice will be done the content of Revelation that they who take the pennsylvenia deleonly partial justice will be done the cause. estimation of those who are no better informed. gation to the National Convention. Attempts Partial justice is injustice, as partial right is But, as I previously stated, there has been too to repeat, fraud, renegade, Democrat ring How long is this word to be tolerated by the wrong. They are absolute terms. Churches many instances where colored men have been politician are some of the many charges ban people of African descent? To me it was disand cemeteries when incorporated by law, should forced to bear grievances which Senator Sum- died on both sides. The contest brought tasteful even in early childhood, now it has be governed by law, and in such instances ner's amendment proposes to furnish the means | Cameron from Washington, so there is some- become extremely obnoxious to me; yet I never the whim and caprice of a people cannot of redress. We know how colored men are thing to be did." be entertained. It is a baneful thing to create treated at public places in this State, and how invidious distinctions in any government; but more especially in a free Republic. The near ances. For instance, if we go to get on the ness with which one man sits to another in a train, it's "This is the car for niggers." If Congress fail to pass the Supplementary Civil the lips of pulpit orators in the sacred desk church, has nothing more to do with his con- we go to procure a meal at a hotel, it's "Show Rights Bill, the Southern Convention, which greatly to my annoyance. The word negro science, than the sitting in the same seat in a this man to the kitchen;" and, if we take pasits actors, or sitting at the same table in a room up in Texas, provide him with a seat at hotel adds to the judgement of the tasts. Willow has already found in the Bible: nations are there called hotel, adds to the judgement of the taste. the servant's table, and see that in going round, certainly, but George Wilkes has already found in the Bible; nations are there called Matters in foro conscientiae are not the business | he does nt make himself obnoxions to the white of the law. The negro sits in the Senate, in folks," notwithstanding we pay just the same the House of Representatives, in the Judicial rates of fare that any other class of citizens do. chair, in the jury box, side by side the white It is folly for Republicans to base their objecman, vying with their associates. What shall tions to present action on the amendment the basis of any argument be which justifies a on the ground that it will have a tendency to distinction or difference made between him and defeat the original bill providing for a general distinction or difference made between him and bis white brother in churches or cemeteries?
>
> To make a distinction in this latter place is the loss in its present shape with the amendment, highest type of barbarism. Distinction in don't let it pass at all. There is certainly a gates to the National Convention as we can fastidious of to-day to have it said that the graveyards, just fied by conscience, which can sufficient majority of Republican Representaas easily make a fiend of a man as a God. It tives in Congress to secure the passage of the is to be feared that ere the amendments to the Civil Rights Bill are through, it will be so distorted that we shall scarcely be able to identify it. It may die, but it will go hand-in-hand ought'nt to have the magnanimity to bestow

proposes to benefit, raise any point of objectmen. You betray the trust which a majority able to ascertain. I have searched ancient answered. Certainly they are very ungrateful. Southern States, we stop to practice false mag-The action of Congress, in regard to the ad-pwhich is said to be "the worst of crimes." tion of Senator Sumner's Supplementary Civil champion of liberty and equal rights. Then shall be done, few speeches made, and no proit is held by us to be one of the most important will we realize the meaning conveyed in the ceeding published, we can make such an imsaying of David, the Psalmist, "Mercy and pression as will make those who now sneer at if such a race exists. In my opinion it is of the American people in advocacy of the great principles of equal rights and equal kined each other. Justice and peace have our rights and smile at the insults heaped nothing but a word of reproach and insult.

# Letter from Philadelphia.

PHILADRIPHIA, January 27, 1872,

To the Editor of the New National Era: admittance as early as eight o'clock in the they should be strong. Boston crowded to do him honor. This was seeing it in print. "the young man eloquent," who could never again lift his voice in the Senate. He had uttered his last clarion note against slavery. His brain could never again bear the strain of hard intellectual toil. The speech on the barbarism of slavery dissipated such idle reasonand the speech on the Alabama question proved that, fanatics and one idea men could somemaster, and England surprised and indignant. conceded. Young Dilke, who is now one of the liberty, did not make a few words necessary that ever were so grievously oppressed, from has fallen to the lot of abilities and dispositions "But he has put to hozard his

"He is

longs to the Cameron, Stokely, et al. wing, and opponent, is the sworn foe, I understand, of Senator Cameron; is opposed to Gen. Grant's

The National Convention calls to mind a paper, without my eyes resting upon that word. suggestion which I wish to make. It arises In reading interesting volumes 1 frequently Rights Bill, the Southern Convention, which met last October proposes to meet again and derived its origin from the Latin word niger, nominate the Hon. Charles Sumner for the signifying black; yet it was never extensively should contribute one of these rare exceptions met last October proposes to meet again and derived its origin from the Latin word niger, nominated him, and men are seriously think- by their right names. Webster defines the ing about him. Why be hasty? Why call a word negro as "an African by birth, or a deing about him. Why be hasty? Why call a convention of Southern men? Are we not all scendant of one." We all know that Ham and Yankee habit. That bluff, whole souled York interested in this coming election? Why not his posterity settled Africa, yet eminent histo- shireman, Rev. Robert Collyer, has dropped in make our power felt for the first time in the rians tell us that the descendants of Ham were convention to meet in this city? We might not all negroes-simply, I suppose, because meet in a mass convention of the States, say many of them rose to eminence and distinction. possibly muster. In that Convention we can grand and stupendous pyramids were designed be a power. We may then teach Senator Car- and built by negroes, or that the great art of there Old Hundred as black men can sing it, ther they are descendants of the Moor, the It is said that you are agitated over the ques- Egyptian, or the Ethiopian. The world moves Republicans who have received the positions of gate to the Convention. Are you discussing sion about the negro and the negro race is on Fort Dearbern, Chicago, at the time of the Indian with its companion be assured. Let the friends additional favors upon rebels. How it is that tion of whether you shall have a colored dele- and time progresses, yet this continued discussions. D. A. S. | honor which they now occupy at the hands of such a matter? One! If you can elect one, the increase. What their origin is, or what mass

that political element which the amendment and do not elect /wo, you are recreant gentle upon us, be glad to covet our influence. We shall have an opportunity of exercising some magnanimity among ourselves by being willing to allow each to differ on minor issues, provided we are true on national ones. We have had enough Alcorns, Robertson's, and Sawyers Our public meeting advocating Senator Sum- to represent us. Let us prefer some colored

evening. Our only mistake was in not procur The news of the outrage committed upon in Congress refrain from giving a favorable exwere enthusiastic and able. Those who came to hand. I am glad it has happened. To he had gone through, after the cowardly as | with this view I have written an article for the sault, leaning back in his carriage, while all Press, with perhaps but a small prospect of

We are looking forward to the debate on Monday next, and still more anxiously to the the loyal blacks, is an insult to all lovers of vote on Tuesday. If amnesty is killed we can justice and humanity. It gives a premium to thank Sumner for it. If the supplementary bill does not pass we can blame Republican been true to their country. In forgiving our Senators for it. If we fail to do our duty to enemies, let us first be true to ourselves, and our race within the next three months, let us then if we have anything to spare, their forforever after hold our peace and blame only R. T. G.

# Depugh vs. Protection.

CINCINNATI, January 14, 1872.

To the Editor of the New National Era: The allusion of your Circinnati correspond ent to the discussion of Free Trade vs. Pro tection was not intended to proveke debate, but merely as a protest against the assumption that all colored men are protectionists!

We, of the West and South, who have given ome attention to the arguments of both sides, and more particularly to the influence of the protective policy upon the colored working man, have, as yet, been unable to discover single good result. A mere statement of the free trade proposition is its own vindication.

Who shall deny to a man the right to carry the results of his labor to the market where he shall receive the highest price for them?

Who shall deny to him when he holds in his hand that price, the right to expend it in that market where he shall obtain the most of food, clothing, shelter, or other necessaries for it. Yet this is just what a tariff adjusted for protection does. It undertakes to fix a market in which consumer and producer shall meet, taking away from the liberty of each under pretense of fostering home industry.

Take the colored workingmen as a class. North, South, East, and West, and what are their occupations? They are employed either as menials or common laborers. Now what are their interests as producers and purchasers, and what is the effect of high protection on

As menials they produce nothing, and are in the market as buyers of every article of neces-

Protection limits the competition of the manufacturers, and renders to the country or locality, while it leaves the menials open to the Pace. "I am not unmindful of the saying of Wash-

competition of the world of menials. An example is found in the "Chinese Prob-

The consequence is the menial classes are

insomuch invaded.

# Letter from Connecticut.

HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 22, 1872. Sig: I have no desire to intrude upon you me in this the question of the day—the negro.
How long is this word to be tolerated by the take up the morning journal, or in fact any

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING RATES

The space of ten lines Brevier type constituteran advertising square in this paper.

Any space less than ten lines is charged the rate of a full

part of Africa they reside, I have never been tion to the passage of a bill accompanied by gives you. If, after the experience we have histories and volumes of travels, and inquired the amendment, is a question that remains unnanimity in the coming contest, we deserve to yet. If all the intelligent people of African which is said to be "the worst of crimes. naminity in the coming contest, we have such a descent in this land disdained the name as I Give us the passage of the bul, with measurement lose an we have gained. If we had do, they would rise up and with pen and G. G. P.

### Equality of Rights.

To the Editor of the New National Era: While many of our Republican legislators are favorable to the amnesty bill now before literally packed. Many were unable to gain him, to these fellows who are weak just when selves as favoring Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights Bill. That our Republican friends pression at this time, seems rather significant,

If with a Republican President, a Republito croak "remained to pray," unless they attack so eminent a target is to heighten the can Cabinet, and both branches of Congress couldn't get inside, in which case their dismal offence. It but strengthens Senator Sumper's Republican we fail to enjoy our civil right, tones were lost amidst the general enthusiasm. argument. Our Press has an editorial on it, why not have a change in the Administration. The report of the meeting I have sent you, but which in tone is correct, and shows progress I am favorable to the renomination and resuppose that Senator Sumner's speech has over a year ago, although it says Mr. Douglass election of President Grant so long as I have crowded it out. It was a grand effort, com- is a philosopher and can wait for justice, and reason to believe him true to those who stood plete, chaste, logical, worthy of his best efforts. that the world moves. I am not so sure of by and defended the flag when the "Ship of It does not seem possible after reading the that. I don't think any of us can wait much State" had sprung a leak, and disaster and speech that this could be the man, whom I saw longer for our rights to come to us; we must ruin were staring us in the face. President pale and yet suffering from the terrible ordeal press forward and seize them. In accordance Grant can do nothing that will endear him more to those who love justice and civil equality to all men, than to recommend the pussage of Senator Sumner's Civil Rights Bill,

Amnesty to the rebels without civil rights to rebellion and treason over those who have ever giveness can be considered with much more propriety. As it is, we, the colored people, are living in a state of proscription that shows itself in every pathway of our lives. We ask our Republican friends how long we are to be left thus degraded in the hands of our enemies? When are we to be relieved of this unjust burden? When our enemies were in power we were obliged to submit, is it justice that we should be asked to do so longer? Every day our civil rights are withheld makes us more and more despondent. If our Republican friends in Congress will do their duty when the Civil Rights Bill is put to a vote, we fear not the result.

# Disarmament.

The Hartford (Conn.) Daily Courant contains the following extracts from the speech of the Hon. Francis Gillette at a meeting in Middletown in celebration of the Washington Treaty.

Treaty.

"It is not too much to anticipate that this sublime and beautiful example (the Washington Treaty) of the triumph of Christian diplomacy over the sword, of reason over force, of humanity over brutality, will lead not only to the pacification of nations, but legitimately and necessarily to their disarmament. It bids them disarm! disarm! It demands the abolition of forts arrangle, and armaments—those inky and forts, arsenals, and armaments—those inky and awful blots on Caristian civilization. It would dismantle West Point—which has cost the nation ten millions of dollars—that rocky aerie where our American eagle hatches her unclean where our American eagle hatches her unclean broods of war vultures to plunge their traitorous beaks into the vitals of liberty—as in our late civil war—and sweep Springfield Hill and Colt's Meadow as clean from guns and pistols as when they emerged from primeval ocean. It protests against the old heathenish maxim which annually costs this nation eighty millions of dollars, and the nations of Europe one thousand millions—namely, in time of peace prepare for war, and would thus Christianize the maxim—In time of peace prepare for pace.

ington that 'the way to maintain peace is to be prepared for war.' This is one of the few errors of this great and illustrious man, whose The consequence is the menial classes are compelled to take such rates of pay as the world fixes, while they are forced to buy neces

memory we all do so venerate. It was the error of the age in which he lived, and, alas! it is the error of the age in which we live, drawn originally from the wild boar of the woods, world fixes, while they are forced to buy neces saries at such prices as local combinations sup-ported by high protection chooses to demand. whetting his tusks against an oak or a rock, orted by high protection chooses to demand.

The injustice of such conditions is manifest, and any legislation tending to keep them in existence is wrong and will not stand.

The colored workingman rises to the plane of a producer as a farmer in the North or a cotton-grower in the South. For the implements he uses he must pay an excess over the affect. To go armed to prevent the use of a fight! To go armed to prevent the use of a fight! To go armed to prevent the use of a fight! To go armed to prevent the use of a fight! To go armed to prevent the use of a fight! To go armed to prevent the use of a fight! To go armed to prevent the use of a fight! To go armed to prevent the use of a fight! To go armed to prevent the use of a fight to the conditions and the first that the did it in time of peace to be prepared for war—truly an appropriate authorship of such a maxim. It is certainly worthy of its porcine origin. ments he uses he must pay an excess over the arms! To dwell in a pertinent atmosphere to cost of production as a bounty to the eastern manufacturer. His liberty as a purchaser is insomuch invaded.

Keep off the cholera and preserve health! To bristle with the weapons of death to save life! To be defiant Goliaths, equipped with sword As a seller of the results of his labor, his berty is in like manner invaded. He must either sell at such reduced rate as the tariff on the foreign article he stands in need of enables the Eastern buyer to impose, or he can export and pay on his import. In either the result is conductors at that, carrying them not into the the same, with the addition of more risk in taking the latter course such as storms, delays, etc.

G. H. J.

History is full of battles. History is one great and awful tragedy. History, rightly written and read, is one funeral requiem of the count-less millions of war's victims. \* And if we count backwards what do we see but a surg-ing ocean of blood, tossing and heaving with the fragments and wrecks of dismembered em-pires, with crowns and sceptres and diadems.

> FREDERICK DOUGLASS Vesterday honored our his San Domingo lecture last night. make the best blood of St. Louis tingle that described in our local columns this morning Douglass travels extensively, and with extremely

-Answering one question by asking anothe "Could I give my heart for money?" in response "Could I give my heart for money?" in resposse to the interrogation, "Will you become pastor of Hepworth Church, New York, at a salary of

AN ACCOUNTABLE MEMENTO. - The bell which